

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

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DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1865.

NUMBER 66.

BY AUTHORITY.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND CONGRESS, 1864.

No. 27.

Joint resolution of thanks to Brigadier General Stan Watie, Colonel Gano and the officers and men under their commands.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Brig. Gen. Stan Watie, Col. Gano, and the officers and men under their commands, for the daring and skill exhibited in capturing over two thousand rebels loaded wagons from the enemy, in the Cherokee Nation, on the 19th day of September, 1864, and for other brilliant and successful services in the Indian Territory.

Approved January 23, 1865.

No. 38.

An Act to amend the act entitled "an act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February 17, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, deems, That the sub-section of the fifth section of said act as provided that the persons mentioned therein shall not be required to perform military service out of the State in which they reside, be suspended until the second Monday after the meeting of the next session of Congress.

Approved January 23, 1865. —

No. 39.

An Act to amend an act of the Provisional Congress entitled "An act relating to the payment of postage in certain cases," approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the third section of the above recited act, be amended as to allow all mailable matter to be transmitted by mail in the same manner, and upon the same conditions that letters are now transmitted by the provisions of the said third section of said act.

Approved January 10th, 1865.

No. 40.

An Act to provide more effectually for carrying out certain stipulations in the treaty made with the Cherokee Nation of Indians.

Whereas, the Cherokee Nation has invested in stocks of States of the Confederate States, the amount of seven hundred and sixty thousand six-hundred dollars and thirty-nine cents, for the permanent fund of said Nation. In seven per cent stock of the State of Kentucky, one thousand and five hundred dollars.

In five per cent stock of the State of Georgia, one thousand and five hundred dollars.

In five per cent stock of the State of Kentucky, nine hundred and forty thousand dollars.

In six per cent stock of the State of Louisiana, seven thousand dollars.

In six per cent stock of the State of Missouri, fifty thousand dollars.

In six per cent stock of the State of North Carolina, twenty one thousand dollars.

In six per cent stock of the State of South Carolina, one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars.

In five per cent stock of the State of Tennessee, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

In six per cent stock of the State of Mississippi, five thousand dollars.

In six per cent stock of the State of Maryland, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

In six per cent stock of the State of Virginia, one thousand dollars.

And for the professional gambler who is able to see the bad plays of his partner, after the game is completed, and which he takes a peculiarity, dangerous delight in criticising. So it has been with the Government and, in too many instances, with its supp rters.

Few revolutions, perhaps none, in the history of the world, have been conducted under auspices so unfavorable, and during which the leaders have been compelled to labor under so many disadvantages. And much is attributable to the fact that the Government has studiously failed to inaugurate, or the people to sustain, such measures as the necessities of the nation required. But further delinquency on the part of either Government or people, is worse than criminal. We may not hope to succeed in the attempt of the exercise of that strict military policy so indispensable to the furtherance of proper organization and successful operations in the midst of great revolutionary convulsions. Yet in the face of the light of history, to say nothing of four long years of fearful experience, we have resolved to learn to accommodate ourselves to the stern measures of military necessity, in order that we may finally reap the reward of patient endurance and patriotic sacrifice. But we must do it. We will be forced to yield our obedience by circumstances over which we have no control. The crisis is upon us, and the public good demands it of us, not only as a patriot, but as an individual of a common cause.

We are aware that military necessity is military despotism. But war, in one sense, is a despotism, whatever its cause or objects. It is a despotism from the word go. Though we submit and yield up our rights for the time at we may be free in the end. It is an ordeal through which we pass with the view of obtaining permanent good, and it is the duty of every citizen to bear his proportionate part of the burden.

We may fight from motives of patriotism, but in this way we have stronger motives, if it were possible, to serve our arms. It is a matter of life or death. We occupy no middle ground. We must maintain the contest or see all—life, liberty, and country involved in one common ruin. To do this, in the most effective manner, we should yield ourselves to the necessities of the country, regardless of all personal or private considerations.

Our country is a great camp, a besieged fortress whose outer walls are already broken, and the enemy advancing upon the remaining strongholds to capture or disperse the true and tried veterans who there yet defy him, and every man must be at his post for the final onset. There is no time to procrastinate—no time to stifle about civil measures. All depends upon the military, and its arms should be sustained with a unanimity and singlemindedness of purpose that will defy defeat.

We believe this is our only hope. And as it is certainly our last and only alternative for peace or independence, we think that what ever measures in furtherance of this object that may be deemed advisable by the military authorities should be acquiesced in with a hearty good will on the part of the people.

Finally, to say that soldiers will fight better from patriotic motives, and in the absence of proper discipline, is to say that the civilian rights of the country, and its arms should be sustained with a unanimity and singlemindedness of purpose that will defy defeat.

Salisbury Watchman.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA ROAD.—We learn from the Lyceum, Virginia, that a reconnaissance was made over the Orange and Alexandria railroad Tuesday, and it was found that the road was not injured as much as was anticipated. All the bridges between Rockfish Depot and North Garden, a distance of 24 miles, were left untouched, and also all between Rockfish and Tyeriver, a distance of 18 miles, escaped destruction. They burned six bridges, aggregating thirteen hundred feet.—They tore up only about one and a half miles of track, about Arlington depot. The depots at North Garden, Covesville, Rockfish, Arlington and New Glasgow were burned. It is thought that the road will be in running order again after awhile.—*Petersburg Express* 1865.

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS POST, Raleigh, N. C. March 18th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 1. Captain Benj. Robinson has been assigned to duty at this Post, as Adj't to the Marshal, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

11. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence at the Provost Marshal's office.

11. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passes from the Provost Marshal's office.

11. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post, for officers and soldiers, found in the city who are without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands.

By order F. M. PARKER, Col. Comdg Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS POST, Raleigh, March 15th, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

1. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

11. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted, whose such leave of absence have not yet expired.

11. All officers of the Quartermaster, Ordnance and Ordnance Departments and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

111. All other officers and men except those herefore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield. By order

F. M. PARKER, Col. Comdg Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE OF N. C., Raleigh, N. C. March 17, 1865.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47.

V. All detailed men arriving in Raleigh, under Special Orders, No. 45, from these places, will report to Col. F. M. Parker, Comdg Post, who will organize into companies, those not already belonging to existing organizations, when sufficient numbers have reported.

By command of Lieutenant General Holmes, CHAS. STE. NELLIFLOW, Ass't Adj't Gen.

mar 18 1865.

HD'QRS. RESERVE OF N. C., Raleigh, N. C. March 15, 1865.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48.

V. All commissioned officers, arriving at this Post, will be organized into companies, those not already belonging to existing organizations, when sufficient numbers have reported.

Col. Parker, will immediately organize a sufficient guard, and arrest and send back to the army all men who are absent without proper authority.

By command of Lt. Gen. Holmes, CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, A. A. Gen'l.

mar 16-1865.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE OF N. C., Raleigh, March 14, 1865.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44.

V. All Confederate officers and men delivered to Savannah, or Charleston, during November, and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st, having been duly exchanged, it is hereby ordered, that all such men, and is, forthwith sent to their respective posts in the State of Mississippi; five thousand dollars. In six per cent stock of the State of North Carolina, twenty one thousand dollars. In six per cent stock of the State of South Carolina, one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars. In five per cent stock of the State of Tennessee, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

In six per cent stock of the State of Mississippi, five thousand dollars.

In six per cent stock of the State of Louisiana, seven thousand dollars.

In six per cent stock of the State of Missouri, fifty thousand dollars.

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